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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/758,380	01/15/2004	Memphis-Zhihong Yin	200312170-1	5429
22879	7590	11/24/2006		EXAMINER WRIGHT, INGRID D
HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400			ART UNIT 2835	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 11/24/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/758,380	YIN ET AL.	
	Examiner Ingrid Wright	Art Unit 2835	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 September 2006.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 7,11,22,30 and 35-51 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 7,11,22,30,35-51 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 15 January 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claim 51 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bell et al. US 7054965 B2

Re claim 51, Bell et al. teaches an internal device bay (834), a body comprising an MP3 player (402a), a mating connector and an electrical connector (438) an, a speaker (410), a personal electronic system (col. 20, lines 28-30 of Bell et al.), a first set of functions and a second set of functions.

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikinis US 5689654.

Re claim 11, Kinkinis et al. teaches (see, fig. 5) a computer (172) comprising an internal device bay (105) with an electrical connector (26) disposed therein and a multi-functional device (10) insertable in the

internal device bay (105) and connectable to the electrical connector (26), and wherein the multifunctional device (10) has a first set of functions (see, col. 11, lines 25-35) when the multifunctional device (10) is inserted into the internal device bay and connected to the electrical connector (26) and a second set of functions (see, col. 11, lines 25-35) when removed from the internal device bay (105), when the multi-functional device (10) is inserted into the internal device bay (105) and connected to the electrical connector (26), the multi-functional device (10) has a side that is accessible externally of the computer in accordance at least part of the first set of functions, interface elements are exposed on the externally accessible side for use when the multi-functional device (10) is inserted into the internal device bay (105) and when the multi-functional device (10) is removed from the internal device bay (105) and the interface elements comprise an eject button (1079) and two other interface elements (fig. 22 & 23 & (col. 21, lines 53-57).

Although a volume control and a head jack phone, are not shown by Kikinis et al., these limitations are commonly used in all computers, and would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to include these features on the computer, in order to provide a user a means to enjoy media while utilizing a computer or any electronic device.

3. Claims 7, 22,30 & 35-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikinis et al. US in view of Bell US 707054965 B2.

Re claim 7, Kikinis et al. teaches (see, fig. 5) a computer (172), comprising an internal device bay (105) with an electrical connector (26) disposed therein and a multi-functional device (10) insertable in the internal device bay (105) and connectable to the electrical connector (26) and wherein, the multi-functional device (10) has a first set of functions (see, col. 11, lines 25-35) when the multi-functional

device (10) is inserted into the internal device by and connected to the electrical connector (26) and a second set of functions (see, col. 11, lines 25-35) when removed from the internal device bay (105) and the multifunctional device (10), but lacks at least a television or a tape player or a radio player or a video capture device or a camera. Bell et al. teaches (see, fig. 4,5A,5D of Bell et al.) a detachable multifunctional device comprising a camera, to capture images (col. 6, lines 1-19 of Bell et al.) and a media reader, which includes a tape player (col. 6, lines 5-19 of Bell et al.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a digital camera and tape player as detailed by Bell et al. in the invention of Kikinis et al., in order to provide an enhanced entertainment module, which allows a user to capture pictures and play music.

Re claim 22, Kikinis et al. teaches a multi-functional device (10) that can be connected to a personal electronic system (172) having an internal device by and an electrical connector (26) accessible within the internal device bay (105) comprising a body insertable at least partially into the internal device bay (105) of the personal electronic system (172), a mating electrical connector (26) adapted to connect to the electrical connector (26) of the personal electronic system (172) upon inserting the multi-functional device (10) into the internal device bay (105) and at least a video player and wherein the multi-functional device (10) operates in a second functional capacity when removed from the personal electronic system (172), but lacks at least a video image capture device or a television or a tape player or a radio. Bell et al. teaches a detachable multifunctional capturing device (see, fig. 4,5A,5D of Bell et al.) a media reader, which includes a tape player. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the video capture device and tape player of Bell et al., in the invention of Kikinis et al., in order to provide a user entertainment, by playing music or audio content.

Regarding the method claim 30, the method steps in the claim are necessitated by the device structure as taught by Kikinis et al., Bell et al. Kikinis et al. & Bell et al. disclosed a multi-functional device (10) which comprised a multi-functional device (10) electrically connected to a personal electronic system (172), in which the multi-functional device (10) was partially inserted into an internal device bay (105) of the personal electronic system (172), the multi-functional device (10) operated in a first functional capacity when the multifunctional device is inserted in the internal device bay (105) of the personal electronic system (172), the device electrically disconnected from the personal electronic system (172) by, in which the device is removed form the internal bay of the personal electronic system (172) and the multi-functional device (10) operated in a second functional capacity when the multi-functional device (10) is remove form the personal electronic system (172), and a tape player (col. 6, lines 5-18 of Bell et al.).

4. Claims 35-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikinis et al. US in view of Bell US 707054965 B2, further in view of Chuang US 6914594 B2.

Re claim 35, Kikinis et al. teaches a display screen, an internal device bay (105) with an electrical connector (26) disposed therein but lacks a camera insertable in the internal device bay. Bell et al. teaches a media reader, which comprises a camera (col. 9, lines 6-9 of Bell et al.) and a tape player (col. 6, lines 5-18 of, having a camera lens (inherent to a camera), but is silent specifically as to the camera being inserted into an internal device bay. Chuang teaches a digital camera (42,50) coupled to PDA (30), which includes a first functional capacity and a second functional capacity. Therefore, to modify Kikinis as modified by Bell et al., by employing an internal device such a digital camera card would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made since, Chuang teaches a module having these design characteristics. The skilled artisan would be motivated to combine the

teachings of Kikinis et al., Bell et al. & Chuang, since Kikinis et al. & Bell et al., teaches a PDA, inserted into an internal bay of a computer and Chuang is used only to provide the added limitation of an digital camera, inserted into a internal bay.

Re claim 36, Bell et al. teaches a digital camera (see, col. 9, lines 6-9 of Bell et al.), capable of functioning as still image camera.

Re claim 37, Bell et al. teaches a digital camera (see, col. 9, lines 6-9 of Bell et al.), cameras and video capture devices (col. 8, lines 61-67 & col. 9, 1-9 of Bell et al.).

Re claim 38, Bell teaches a camera (see, col. 9, lines 6-9 of Bell et al.) and video capture devices (see, col. 8, lines 61-67 & col. 9, 1-9 of Bell et al.).

5. Claims 39, 40, 42, 43-49 & 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bell US 707054965 B2 further in view of Chuang US 6914594 B2.

Re claim 39, Bell et al. teaches (see, fig. 8B) a computer, comprising: a display screen (828); an internal device bay (834), an electrical connector (438,520) disposed therein, and a video device (402a,402d), a display screen (408), a video device (402a,402d), having a first set of functions a second set of functions , wherein the first set of functions includes playing video content through the display screen of the computer (828); and the second set of functions includes playing the video content through the display screen (408) of the video device (402a,402d), but is silent specifically as to the video device being inserted into an internal bay. Chuang teaches a PDA (30), comprising a video device (a digital camera (42,50)). Therefore, to modify Bell et al., by employing a video device (or digital camera) would have

been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made since, Chuang teaches a PDA module (30) having these design characteristics. The skilled artisan would be motivated to combine the teachings of Bell et al. & Chuang, since Bell et al., teaches a PDA inserted into an internal bay of a computer and Chuang is used only to provide the added limitation of a video device (digital camera), inserted into a internal bay via a PDA module (30).

Re claim 40, Bell et al. teaches (see, fig. 2) a computer wherein the video device comprises a DVD player (402a,402d) and a storage aperture (528) through which a DVD disk (530) containing the video content can be inserted into the DVD player (402a,402d).

Re claim 42, Bell et al. teaches a computer (see, col. 20, lines 28-30 of Bell et al.), comprising: a display, an internal device bay with an electrical connector disposed therein, a video capture device (camera) device, an internal device bay, a display, and wherein the video capture device () has a first set of functions and a second set of functions, the first set of functions includes playing the video of the computer, and the second set of functions includes playing the video content through the display of the video capture device, but is silent specifically as to a video capture device being inserted into the internal bay. Chuang teaches a digital camera (42,50) coupled to PDA (30), which is inserted into an internal drive bay. Therefore, to modify Bell et al., by employing an internal device such a digital camera card would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made since, Chuang teaches a module having these design characteristics. The skilled artisan would be motivated to combine the teachings of Bell et al. & Chuang, since Bell et al., teaches a PDA, inserted into an internal bay of a computer and Chuang is used only to provide the added limitation of video device (digital camera), inserted into a internal bay via a PDA.

Re claim 43, Bell et al. teaches a camera (see, col. 9, lines 6-9 of Bell et al.) that can be connected to a personal electronic system (800b) having an internal device bay (834) and an electrical connector (438,520) accessible within the internal device bay (834), a mating electrical connector adapted to connect to the electrical connector (438,520) of the personal electronic system (10) upon inserting the camera (see, col. 9, lines 6-9 of Bell et al.) into the internal device bay (834); and a camera lens (inherent to a digital camera); and wherein: the camera (see, col. 9, lines 6-9) operates in a first functional capacity when inserted at least partially into the internal device bay (834) and connected to an electrical connector; the camera (see, col. 9, lines 6-9) operates in a second functional capacity when removed from the personal electronic system (806b), the first set of functions includes transferring captured image content to the personal electronic system (806b), and the second set of functions includes capturing image content through the camera lens (inherent to a digital camera), but is silent specifically as to the camera being inserted into an internal bay device. Chuang teaches a PDA, which comprises an internal digital camera card (col. 1, lines 60-67 of Chuang). Therefore, to modify Bell et al., by employing an internal device such a digital camera card would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made since, Chuang teaches a module having these design characteristics. The skilled artisan would be motivated to combine the teachings of Bell et al. & Chuang, since Bell et al. teaches a PDA, inserted into an internal bay of a computer and Chuang is used only to provide the added limitation of an digital camera, inserted into a internal slot.

Re claim 44, Bell et al. teaches a camera (see, col. 9, lines 6-9 of Bell et al.), further comprising a still image camera (see, col. 9, lines 6-9 of Bell et al.).

Re Claim 45, Bell et al. teaches a camera (see, col. 9, lines 6-9 of Bell et al.) and video capturing devices (see, col. 8, lines 62-67 & col., 1-9 of Bell et al.).

Re claim 46, Bell et al. teaches a camera (see, col. 9, lines 6-9 of Bell et al.) and video capturing devices (see, col. 8, lines 62-67 & col., 1-9 of Bell et al.).

Re claim 47, Bell et al. teaches a video device (402a,402d) , a personal electronic system (802b) having an internal device bay (834), an electrical connector (438) accessible within the internal device bay (834) and a display screen (828), a mating electrical connector adapted to conned to the electrical connector (438) of the personal electronic system (802b), a display screen (828), and wherein the video device (402a,402d) operates in a first functional capacity and operates in a second functional capacity, a first set of functions includes playing video content through the display screen of the personal electronic system (802b), and a second set of functions includes playing the video content through the display screen (828) of the video device (402a,402d), but is silent specifically as to the video capture device being inserted into an internal device bay. Chuang teaches a digital camera (42,50) coupled to PDA (30), which is inserted into an internal drive bay. Therefore, to modify Bell et al., by employing an internal device such a digital camera card would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made since, Chuang teaches a module having these design characteristics. The skilled artisan would be motivated to combine the teachings of Bell et al. & Chuang, since Bell et al., teaches a PDA, inserted into an internal bay of a computer and Chuang is used only to provide the added limitation of video device (digital camera), inserted into a internal device bay via a PDA.

Re claim 48, Bell et al. teaches a video device (402a,402d) comprising: a DVD player (402a), and a storage media aperture (528) through which a DVD disk (530) containing the video content can be inserted into the DVD player (402a,402d).

Re claim 49, in regards to all the limitations of claim 47 above, Belle et al. teaches a video device (402a,402d). Although, Belle et al. teaches that game players (see, col. 6, lines 11-18 of Bell et al.) are commonly used in portable computer systems that are also specialized “media readers,” and a personal electronic system (802b) and a video device (402a,402d) with a display screen (408), and the capabilities of playing game content, Belle et al. is silent as to the actual embodiment. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to utilize a game player in the invention of Bell et al., in order to expand the capabilities of the computer system.

Re claim 51, Bell et al. teaches an internal device bay (834), a body comprising an MP3 player (402a), a mating connector and an electrical connector (438) an, a speaker (410), a personal electronic system (col. 20, lines 28-30 of Bell et al.), a first set of functions and a second set of functions.

6. Claim 41 & 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bell et al. 7054965 B2 in view of Chuang US 6914594 B2, further in view of Choi US 5740012.

Re claim 41, in regards to all the limitations of claim 39 above, Bell et al. as modified by Chuang teaches a video device (165), a first set of functions and a second set of functions, a display screen and a computer, but is silent as to a television. Choi teaches a video device, which comprises a television (see, col. 3, lines 39-50) and a first set of functions includes playing televised content through a display screen of a computer and a second set of functions includes playing the televised content through a display screen of a video device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the video device of Choi, in the invention of Bell et al. as modified by Chuang, in order to provide a means of manual insertion of modular peripheral unit into a computer.

Re claim 50, in regards to all the limitations of claim 47 above, Bell et al. as modified by Chuang, teaches a video device (402a,402d), a first set of functions, a second set of functions, a display screen and a computer, but lacks a video device, which comprises a television. Choi teaches a video device, which comprises a television (see, col. 3, lines 39-50) and a first set of functions includes playing televised content through the display screen of the personal electronic system, and a second set of functions includes playing the televised content through the display screen of the video device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the video device of Choi, in the invention of Bell et al. as modified by Chuang, in order to provide a means of manual insertion of modular peripheral unit into a computer.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments, filed 9/21/06, have been full considered, but are not persuasive.

Re Applicant's general argument, regarding claim 7, 22 & 30, the Examiner respectfully disagrees and notes that the Applicant alternatively requires as least one electronic device from the group of electronic devices as recited in claims 7,22 & 30.

Re Applicant's argument 1, regarding 51 not being rejected, the Examiner notes that this argument has been considered.

Re Applicant's argument 2 & 3, regarding Kikinis not teaching a volume control dial, a head phone jack and a tuner knob on an exposed surface of PDA (10), the Examiner notes that a volume control knob and a head phone jack are commonly used in computer devices and it would be very obvious to include these

devices on an electronic component and additionally cites (only), a common device, such as a tuner as described by Choi US 5740012.

Re Applicant' argument 4-6, regarding Kikinis et al. & Bell et al. not suggesting a television the Examiner notes that Choi is relied upon to suggest a television, as Cho details a tuner for a television, and Bell et al. is relied upon to teach a tape player.

Re Applicant's argument 7, regarding Kikinis et al. not suggesting a digital camera insertable into the internal device bay, the Examiner respectfully notes that Kikinis et al. is not relied upon to teach a camera module insertable into an internal device bay, and notes that Chuang is relied upon to teach a module, comprising a camera, which is capable of being inserted into an internal device bay of a computer, via a PDA.

Re Applicant's argument 8, regarding Kikinis et al. & Bell et al. not suggesting a video device insertable into an internal device bay, the Examiner notes that Chuang is relied upon to teach a module, comprising a camera, which is capable of being inserted into an internal device bay of a computer, via a PDA.

Re Applicant's argument 9-11, regarding Bell et al. not suggesting a camera being insertable in an internal device bay, the Examiner respectfully notes that Chuang teaches a digital camera capable of being inserted into an internal bay of a computer, via a similar module or PDA, as taught by Bell et al.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure Tsai et al. US 20020178343 A1 shows the general state of the art regarding electronic devices with expandable electronic apparatus.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ingrid Wright whose telephone number is (571)272-8392. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynn Feild can be reached on (571)272-2800, ext 35. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

IDW

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